

BURLINGTON FREE PRESS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1850.

Mr. Mason thought it unnecessary. Jefferson Davis, Fuller, and Rank, also opposed it.

Mr. Clay said he offered it to accommodate certain Senators, and by request. He then withdrew it.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment, empowering the President to proclaim the admission of New Mexico as a State, on becoming satisfied that the constitution she submits has been ratified by a convention of the people. He advocated its proposition at considerable length.

Mr. Pratt replied with great severity and indignation. He considered it the most extraordinary proposition ever submitted to the Senate. No other Senator could have offered it; and he wished for the year and days, to see if any other Senator would vote for it. It violated two clauses of the Constitution, requiring the previous consent of Congress to form a State Government, and demanding a Republican Constitution. This might be a monstrous one, and be still admitted, according to this proposition.

Mr. Seward denied that his amendment involved no such principle.

Mr. Pratt said he had no objection to him to declare that there were laws higher than the Constitution.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, spoke decidedly in favor of free land grants, and gave notice of a substitute for the present principle.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. The subject, he said, was too important to be voted on with haste. Carried.

In Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the West Point appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Bayly made a speech in its favor.

Washington, Wednesday.—P. M. In the Senate a communication was received from the War Department.

The special order was then taken up.

Mr. Foulk withdrew his amendment temporarily.

Mr. Bradbury offered his notification to allow three commissioners for the New Mexican boundary lines.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment that the rights and claims of Texas and the United States remain they now are until the establishment of the same by the commissioners.

Mr. Carter is now engaged in speaking against the bill before the commissioners.

In the House, Mr. Potter reported the Postage Reform bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committees of the Whole, and Mr. Bailey moved to lay aside the special order, and to lay up the West Point Appropriation bill.

Tellers being appointed on Mr. Bailey's motion, 93 to 61. Carried.

Mr. Wentworth made a proposition to strike off all after the enacting clause. He is now speaking at that interruption.

The Washington Union of this morning contains a letter from Texas, threatening the Federal Government with war to the last, and repudiating all compromises, unless the right to Santa Fe is acknowledged. Volunteers for Santa Fe are pouring into Texas.

In the Senate the report from the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute was presented.

The special order of the day was then taken up.

Mr. Dayton offered an amendment by striking out Mr. Bradbury's amendment and authorizing Texas to institute a suit against the United States in the Supreme Court. Mr. Dayton in a brief speech supported his amendment.

Mr. Rush denied the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and objected to throwing the responsibility on Texas.

Mr. Dayton rejoined, and said that the quickest and best way to settle was by the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Benton followed. He said that this case was a trial of the theory of a Government which would submit such cases to the Superior Court.

Mr. Cass replied to Mr. Benton. He was mistaken in supposing everybody saw the necessity of joining themselves to the South. (Mr. C.) did not see it. He protracted the duration which would have attended the separation of California; believed the "Omnibus" bill, the only measure which could save the country from most disastrous consequences, if it had have no objection to Mr. Dayton's proposition if Texas would consent to it, but she would not. He urged the appointment of commissioners as the most practicable plan.

Mr. Ewing spoke in favor of Mr. Dayton's amendment and against Mr. Bradbury's. They would gain nothing by commissioners except delay. There was no new evidence to be submitted—no new authority to be gained. The Senators from Texas were as well advised as commissioners could be. We should be nearer a settlement of the question when Commissioners had acted and reported than now. Congress would finally have to adjust it.

Mr. Bradbury said that he should vote against Mr. Dayton's amendment because he was in favor of his own. If his own failed, he would then vote in favor of submitting the matter to the Judiciary. Mr. Dayton's amendment was rejected, 18 to 39.

Mr. Bradbury's amendment was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Foulk moved Mr. Bradbury's proposition, with the addition of a proviso, declaring the right of Col. Morris at Santa Fe and all action under them null and void. This was withdrawn, and the question was back to Mr. Bradbury's amendment. He had in mind so that in case commissioners could not agree upon the true legitimate boundary, they might then agree upon a convenient boundary.

Mr. Foulk moved Mr. Foulk's proviso, above named, as an amendment. After debate, in which Mr. Pratt denied the existence of any orders from Col. Morris, this was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Mason moved to strike out the alternatives suggested by Mr. Bradbury's proposition, so as to leave it nearly like the original. This was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Hale moved as an amendment that the boundary be as it stood on the day of the annexation of Texas. Rejected—11 to 11.

Mr. Turney proposed as an amendment, that in the event of failure to establish a true line, no pecuniary compensation should be given to reconcile either party.

Mr. Foulk said that he should vote against this, being opposed to any proposal of which would bring civil war into this country. After an animated discussion between Messrs. Foulk, Turney, and Jefferson Davis, about bringing Texas, Mr. Turney's amendment was voted down—20 to 21. Adjourned.

Of the proceedings in the House, the Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"We have several pages of a telegraphic report of proceedings in the House yesterday, most of which consisted of fruitless motions, part of which were rejected, part were out of order, and part failed for want of a quorum. The results are of too trivial interest to justify our devoting to them the space which they would occupy in our columns. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock, in a state of gross disorder."

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

GENERAL OF THE CINCINNATI CITY—ANOTHER GREAT FIRE—CINCINNATI—NEW YORK July 22d, P. M.—The Great City arrived at two o'clock, with three weeks later news from California, and 157 passengers. Also \$180,000 in gold dust.

Steamer California arrived at Panama on the 19th, having left San Francisco on the 13th of

June. She brought 150 passengers, and \$130,000 in gold dust on freight, and the mails.—The gold brought by the Columbus was double that at Cholera.

Another destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the 12th, destroying 4 entire blocks—in all 300 houses, and involving a loss of \$5,000,000. It originated in the kitchen of the Sacramento House, and spread rapidly in every direction.

Everything between Kearney street and the bay, bounded by California street on the South and Clay street on the North, is in ashes, with the exception of the Custom House.

Part of the old burnt district is again burned. The wharves and shipping were saved. The Mayor did efficient service.

The Journal of Commerce office is again burned, and this time the loss is far more disastrous than before. All the saved were the forms of one day's issue, some cases of type, and a portion of the job letter.

Among the buildings destroyed were those of the San Francisco Journal, the Banking House of James King, the house of "William" was pulled down to the ground. All his offices, &c., were saved. Adams & Co.'s Express Office was saved by a fire pump.

The foreign mining trade has caused a temporary suspension of labor. The high state of water on the creeks and rivers has also had its effect, by preventing the miners working the beds and bars.

The facilities for business are fast increasing. The loss by the late fire falls heaviest on our largest merchants, and will for a time have a bad effect on the market.

The money market is easy. Short business paper discounted at 8 to 10 per cent per month. Gold dust comes in sparingly, and coin is the principal medium in circulation.

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Louisville, July 30th, In 48 hours ending this evening 85 deaths reported, 7 from Cholera.

CONGRESS.

Washington, July 31st.—Important votes have just been taken on the Compromise. Mr. Bradbury's amendment was renewed by Mr. Underwood referring Texas boundary to commissioners, passed, 90 nays 28. Mr. Shields was for the amendment, Mr. Wintrop against. A motion to lay the motion on the table was lost, 25 nays 32. The passage of the bill is considered certain.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET.—Wednesday, July 21.

Atmuket 231 Cattle—about 100 Sheep and 41 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Goats, and three years old.

* * * Beef Cattle—Extra at \$15.50 per cwt.; 1st Quality, \$14.50; 2d, \$13.50; 3d, \$12.50; 4th, \$11.50; 5th, \$10.50; 6th, \$9.50; 7th, \$8.50; 8th, \$7.50; 9th, \$6.50; 10th, \$5.50; 11th, \$4.50; 12th, \$3.50; 13th, \$2.50; 14th, \$1.50; 15th, \$1.00; 16th, \$0.50.

Tallow, 55 lbs. \$1.00 lbs. Stores—Working Oxen, \$21.73; Sheep, \$20.97; Cows and Calves—\$22.73; 2d, \$21.41.

Yearlings—None.

Three years old—None.

Sheep and Lambs—\$10.50 at market. Prices—Extra, \$4.50, 1st, \$3.50, 2d, \$3.00, 3d, \$2.50, 4th, \$2.00, 5th, \$1.50, 6th, \$1.00, 7th, \$0.50.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Thursday, July 23.—Reported for the Traveller.

Atmuket 600 Beef Cattle, 1 pair Working Oxen, 2d, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th